

Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

Security and rule of law

Organisation	Date	Reporting Period
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kigali (Rwanda)		2014

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Result Area	Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel		significant/principal
KIG23842	Securing Land Rights	93.142	Rwanda Initiative for Sustainable Development	NGO	Effective Rule of Law	Significant
KIG24857	Capacity Building Supreme Court	595.000	Supreme Court	Government	Effective Rule of Law	Not applicable
KIG26018	Community Based Sociotherapy	991.031	Prison Fellowship	NGO	Effective Rule of Law	Significant
KIG26935	Core Cost Funding	149850	Legal Aid Forum	NGO	Effective Rule of Law	Not applicable
KIG26891	Sector Budget Support JRLOS	5.000.000	MINECOFIN (MiniJust)	Government	Effective Rule of Law	Significant

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Result Area	Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel		significant/principal
KIG23836	Monitoring Uwinkindi Case	0	ICTR	Multilateral organization	Effective Rule of Law	Not applicable
KIG26018	Gender Based Violence	585.200	One UN	Multilateral organization	Effective Rule of Law	Principal
KIG25541	Media reform Phase III	810.230	IWPR	NGO	Effective Rule of Law	Not applicable
KIG256888	My Voice, my Identity	0	Kwetu Film Institute	NGO	Effective Rule of Law	Not applicable
KIG25829	Expansion Genocide Memorial	351.051	Aegis Trust	NGO	Effective Rule of Law	Not applicable
KIG24553	Media Support Phase II	75.396	IWPR	NGO	Effective Rule of Law	Not applicable
KIG27004	Aegis Gacaca Archives	153.676	Aegis Trust	NGO	Effective Rule of Law	Not applicable
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Result Area 1	Human Security
Result Question 1a: To what extent have physical security and freedom from fear as experienced by men and women from all social groups improved? (outcome, country-level) **Sub-goals:** 1.1 All kinds of violent acts against citizens, including sexual violence, and other physical security threats are reduced 1.2 Institutions responsible for maintaining security perform their tasks effectively, accountably and in better coordination, responding to the needs of citizens 1.3 Communities and civil society contribute to human security and a culture of non-violence, independently and in coordination with responsible institutions 1.4 Transnational drivers of conflict such as organized crime and (illicit) flows of finance, arms and conflict commodities are reduced, based on an integrated approach	Describe in this box the situation and key developments at country level in 2014, based on the result question. Please indicate to which sub-goals you have contributed and make sure there is a clear connection between your response (narrative and indicators) to question B and the response and choice of indicators in question A.

	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Source
Indicator 1: Homicides per 100.000 population						
Indicator 2: Percentage of population that feels safe						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Area 2	Effective Rule of Law					
Result Question 2a: To what extent do men and women from all social groups have access to effective and independent justice institutions and have confidence in the rule of law? (outcome, country level) **Sub-goals:** 2.1 Men and women from all social groups are aware of their basic rights and fundamental freedoms and have equal means to access formal and informal justice systems 2.2 All justice institutions perform their tasks effectively, accountably and in better coordination, responding to the needs of citizens 2.3 The justice system is independent and effectively curbs abuse of power by state institutions, armed actors or powerful private actors 2.4 Formal and informal justice institutions effectively address legacies of human rights violations and serious crimes committed during periods of armed conflict or dictatorship, and address root causes that give rise to conflict	The Rwanda JRLOS is comprised of a broad set of institutions that jointly are responsible for justice, security, rule of law and accountability. The JRLOS Strategic Plan 2014 - 2018 aims at : 1) enhanced sector capacity and coordination 2) strengthened universal access to quality justice 3) effectively combatted impunity for international crimes and genocide ideology/strengthened truth telling and reconciliation 4) enhanced rule of law and 5)maintained safety, law & order and enhanced adherence to human rights. For 2014 the priorities were the implementation of the sector integrated electronic case management system, the strengthening of the Abunzi (mediation at grassroots level), the construction of the Nyanza High Court for international crime cases, expedite execution of Court judgments including Gacaca judgments, establish and operationalize the Gacaca archive, revision of Rwandan Laws to enhance business competitiveness, streamline and strengthen the Forensic Laboratory Capacity, establish a National Legal Aid Policy. Access to effective and independent justice: in 2014 the National Legal Aid Policy was adopted by Parliament. Legal aid access and assistance comprised 28% of the sector budget. The government started to strengthen the capacity and role of Abunzi (mediation). This will further professionalize the 30.000 Abunzi and it is expected to diminish the influx of new cases in the formal justice system. There is a growing number of backlog cases despite efforts to reduce it. In December 2014 the Rwanda Governance Scorecard was published. This edition, measuring the separation of powers, performance of judiciary and prosecution and access to legal aid is an improvement compared to the previous, 2012, Scorecard. It is important to note is that the JRLOS lacks sufficient funds and does not receive adequate budget allocations (under-financed sector). This leads among others to the lack of funds for the enhancement of forensic capacity, With only two donors, the Netherlands being the main one, the JRLOS sector is not receiving much donor contributions to execute its annual ambitions (as expressed in its multi-annual strategy for the sector). Lastly, in 2014 the JRLOS sector. The NL contributed in 2014 to the following sub-goals by financing the following (see also activity scheme Security and Rule of Law): - 2.1: Sector Budget Support, Gender Based Violence, Core Cost Funding LAF, Securing Land Rights, Media Support Phase II and III - 2.2: Sector Budget Support - 2.3: Sector Budget Support - 2.4: Sector Budget Support, Capacity Building Supreme Court, Gender Based Violence, Community Based Socio-Therapy, Core Cost Funding LAF, Aegis Gacaca Archives, Expansion Genocide Memorial, My Voice/My Identity					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Human Rights and Rule of Law	52.4 (2000)	n.a.	60.2	60.4	n.a.	Mo Ibrahim Index(Scale of 0-100, the highest score is showing the best performance)
Indicator 2: Rule of Law	22.01 (2003)	n.a.	46.92	50.72	n.a.	World Wide Governance Indicators, World Bank
Indicator 3: Confidence in Judicial System			No records	No records	No records	Gallup World Poll
Indicator 4: Rule of Law Development	68.1 (2010)	n.a.	73.4	n.a.	81.68	Rwanda Governance Scorecard (2010/2012/2014)

Result Question 2a (remaining indicators):

	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Source
Indicator 5: Access to Legal Aid	67.18 (2010)	annualy increase of 5%	n.a.	n.a.	75	Randa Governance Scorecard
Indicator 6: Performance of the Prosecution	75.9 (2010)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	87.5	Rwanda Governance Scorecard
Indicator 7: Performance of the Judiciary	74.9 (2012)	n.a.	74.9	n.a.	80.26	Rwanda Governance Scorecard
Indicator 8: A strategic plan for the entire sector has been developed (Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order)	n.a.	included in current plan	JRLOS Strategic Plan 2008 - 2013	JRLOS Strategic Plan 2014 - 2018	JRLOS Strategic Plan 2014 - 2018	JRLOS Strategy Document
Indicator						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
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Result Question 2b: To what extent have your programs contributed to these results? (output, programme level)	In 2014 the decision was taken to resume Sector Budget Support to the JRLOS Sector (5 million EUR annually). The SBS contributes directly to the execution of the multi-annual JRLOS strategy 2014-2018 as NL is the major donor. The annual amount of 5 million EUR was transferred towards the end of 2014. The SBS contributes to all five subgoals as mentioned under 2a (see indicator). Due to administrative reasons the project for One Stop Centers was delayed. The project contributes to awareness on basic rights, access to justice and addresses human rights violations (sub-goals2.1 an 2.4, see indicators). The support to the Legal Aid Forum (LAF, an umbrella organization of 38 legal aid providers), was renewed. LAF is a pivotal CSO in the JRLOS landscape and source of information and access to justice. Funding will focus on core cost support for the years 2015 - 2018. No indicators are set but annual plans of LAF will indicate progress regarding implementation of recommendations of the report of a consultant. This includes a.o. measures of LAF to become more sustainable. (sub-goal 2.1, making citizens aware of basic rights and promoting access to formal/informal justice). The Securing Land Rights project, executed by RISD, ended in March 2014. The specific goal of the RISD program was to help prevent escalation of land conflicts, occurring during and after land registration. A database for land conflict registration was set up. Local leaders and community members were trained on legal aspects and land reform. RISD adopted a concept in support of the principles of mediation and advocacy. Part of the program was to train Abunzi (mediation committees) on land-related legal provisions and land reform. (sub goal 2.1, citizens and actors within the informal (Abunzi)/formal system awareness). The Community Based Socio-Therapy Program in post-gacaca Rwanda focuses on reconciliation. Socio-therapy group are set up to establish trust, deal with trauma and interpersonal reconciliation. The program targets genocide survivors, genocide perpetrators and bystanders - to share experiences. The underlying philosophy is that in a post-conflict society, justice, peace-building and mental wellbeing are closely connected. The organization has trained almost 600 trainers, including prisoners and refugees, to facilitate the weekly socio-therapy groups in their respective communities. Strengthening the capacity of the judiciary and prosecution for international trials is done via the project with Supreme Court. This project contains mainly infra-structure, ICT hardware/software, provision of material for witness protection and material for the genocide refugee Tracking Unit. Most of it has been bought in 2014 and training on the use of the law reporting systems, case filing/reporting (with assistance of ICTR) and prosecution has taken place. The Media Reform Support Program aimed at high level consultancy on policy strategy and professionalizing the RBA, while extending significantly to serve as a catalyst for local media creativity through capacity building. It contributes to a more democratic and pluriform media landscape in Rwanda (2.1, fundamental freedoms such as press, media and freedom of expression). In December 2014 the Aegis Gacaca Archive project started. Together with NIOD a successful pilot was completed for the digitalization system for archiving the many gacaca files (sub-goal 2.4, deals with legacies of human rights violations).

	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Source
Indicator: One Stop Centres established	2 (2013)	n.a. (target is 2016: 23)	n.a.	2 (2013)	11 (2014)	One UN report
Indicator: One Stop Centres provide medical, psychosocial, forensic and legal services for GBV victims	372 (victims)	n.a. (target is 8555 victims)	n.a.	372 (2013)	n.a.	One UN report
	6480 (perpetrators in 2011)	10% increase	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	One UN report
Indicator: the JRLOS Strategy 2014 - 2018 has been executed	2014	3/4 completion of the strategy	no support given	no support given	n.a., (will only be visible in 2015)	M&E reporting and forward and backward looking reports of the JRLOS (twice per year), report Auditor General

Result Question 2b (remaining indicators):						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator: Trained sociotherapists (community members, refugees and prisoners)	0	n.a. (target 2016 is: 496)	n.a.	n.a.	539 (509 community sociotherapists, 8	Reports Prison Fellowship
Indicator: Number of socio-groups reconciliation	0	n.a. (target 2016 is 1770 groups)	n.a.	n.a.	286	Reports Prison Fellowship
Indicator: Reconciliation with your offender	23%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	70%	Reports Prison Fellowship
Indicator: Experiencing difficulties on sharing about the past	85%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.5%	Reports Prison Fellowship
Indicator: strengthening informal justice - training Abunzi/local leaders on land dispute settlement/mediation skills	0	n.a.	n.a.	1174 local leaders 300 Abunzi (3600 members	n.a.	Reports RISD - 2nd activity: training
Indicator: land dispute regstistration	0	n.a.	11.496 cases documented	12.502 cases documented 5843 resolved	n.a.	Reports RISD - 1st activity: mapping
Indicator: strengthening capacity judiciary/prosecution to meet international standards for trials of extradited genocide suspects	2013	meeting internat. standards and Nyanza High Crt	n.a.	purchase of material/training on use	purchase material training on use construction pends	Reports Supreme Court
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 2	Effective Rule of Law
B. Results achieved as planned	Government level:
Reasons for result achieved:	In 2014 the JRLOS sector still felt the effects of no SBS in 2012 and 2013. The resumed SBS will provide the JRLOS with extra funds to execute its multi-annual strategy. NL is the largest donor (and together with UNDP the sole donors) which allows to have a fruitfull dialogue, formal and informal with the Ministry of Justice and the JRLOS partners on all kind of subjects including political sensitive issues/human rights. NL is the co-chair of the JRLOS Sector Working Group which allows further inisght and dialogue. Additionally, an extra dialogue channel was created when Minister Ploumen and the Rwandan Minister of Justice signed an MoU for the establishement of a bilateral Justice Dialogue Panel (November 2014). All in all the support to the JRLOS, Co Chair JRLOS and Panel provide NL with an excellent dialogue and unique position in comparison to other countries/donors. The program to strengthen the capacity of the Supreme Court had delays because of the budget deficit of the to be constructed High Court in Nyanza. Part of this deficit could be covered by use of SBS funds after approval by the Rwandan MINECOFIN. It is expected that the construction will start in 2015. NL supported, through One UN, the Rwandan Government with the execution of its national strategy for One Stop Centres for GBV victims. This project started in 2014 but due to delays not all activities as foreseen were executed. It is expected that speeding up the programme implementation in 2015 will diminish the effects of the delay. CSO level: Only one new activities could be financed (Aegis Gacaca Archives) due to budgetary constraints. The Security and Rule of Law programme in Rwanda entails 8 projects of CSOs.
Implications for planning:	Due to the decision to restart SBS in 2014 no or limited funds will be available to start new activities in the next few years. This affects in particular activities focussing on strengthening CSOs in the field of Rule of Law. Strengthening of the weak CSO community is in Rwanda essential but with no or limited financial space it will become difficult to support its activities. As also stated in the result fiche of 2013 the capacity of the JRLOS remained worrisome in 2014. The secretariat (staff completely changed) seemed hardly able to cope with all work that needs to be done in a timely manner on the monitoring of the JRLOS Strategy. A Dutch technical expert was provided via the so-called CVM (Civiele Missie Pool) in October. It is expected that 2015 will show an improved performance due to the strengthened and more experienced staff of the JRLOS. On the remarks made under Result Question 2a: Rwanda has its so-called division of labor. This means that Rwanda discusses with donors on who could possibly finance which sector. Currently NL is the only donor (besides UNDP) that contributes structurally to the justice sector with SBS. It will be necessary for Rwanda and donors (incl NL) to indicate that it would be good if Rwanda rediscusses its division of labor. This woudl be in order to seek other countries to finance the justice sector (which clearly showed its limited budget available in 2014).

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